Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Food Security

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Cotonou (Benin)	26 June 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
17102	PROCOTON	0	SNV	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
20256	INTRANTS NON_COTON	0	IFDC	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
22309	JATROPHA	25.107	CIRAPIP	NGO	Mitigation	Principal	Significant
23285	ENQUETE STATISTIQUE AGRICOLE	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
23398	LAND RIGHTS FORMULATION MISSION	0	TOPO FONCIER	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24630	RURAL ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	9.930.000	Government of Benin	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24941	PURRA (APPLIED RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME)	357.000	FUPRO	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24881	GLOBAL VULNERABILITY AND FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS 2013	0	WFP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25235	AGRICULTURAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT	1.613.000	IFDC	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25329	THE HUNGER PROJECT BENIN	611.000	THP	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
25558	AGROBUSINESS CENTER	383.000	SNV	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25708	AGRI-HUB BENIN	20.000	SNV / AGRI-PROFOCUS	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25826	LAND REFORM (INSTITUTIONAL)	610.000	UCF/MCA BENIN	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26951	LAND GOVERNANCE (RURAL)	45.000	KADASTER INT	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26124	FISHERIES (SCOPING STUDY)	44.000	WUR/IMARES	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
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Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?	Agriculture in Benin is much less developed than in Nigeria and Ghana (its major neighbors), even though the country is generally seen as a potential breadbasket for the subregion for its relative abundance of fertile soil and access to water (mainly rainfed and runoff, and very little irrigation-based). Benin is lagging in terms of access to agro-inputs (a market monopolised and highly politizised by the government), mechanization and trade (with a remarkable low score on the World bank Doing Business Index). Even though Benin is considered a transition country within the Dutch portfolio, the transition will be much less readily achieved in Benin than in other countries like Ghana or Kenya. Benin's agriculture is dominated by cotton production, which is an important source of foreign exchange and macro-economic stability. That notwithstanding, in terms of volume (tonnage), food crop production largely outweighs cotton production (the latter estimated at app. 350 thousand tonnes in 2014). However, food crop production is prone to climatic volatility, weak post-harvest management and transformation, weak commercialization and lack of access to inputs. Hence, increases in non-cotton production (both in terms of volumes and contribution to growth) are expected to be modest and will not show a steady progress.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Production of food crops (in mio tonnes/y)*	9 (2011)	n/a	9.4	10.3	9.9	GoB (DPP/MAEP)
Indicator 2 : Increase in agricultural GDP (in %)	5.2 (2011)	n/a	6.4	6.3	6.5	GoB (DPP/MAEP)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Dutch strategy regarding production focuses on (post-harvest) chain development and production enabling factors, in particular through interventions at the local level. The strategy is based on the assumption that markets determine the potential of small-scale producers, rather than the inverse. Through several interventions geared towards community-based value chain development and physical access for producers to markets (quality of rural roads), the programme expects to provide critical incentives for producers to improve food production. The programme does not provide direct production incentives, like agro-inputs and irrigation, and hence the relation between level of production and type of intervention is only established in an indirect manner. The rural road programme started in 2012; the market development programme started by the end of 2013, and was formally launched at the beginning of 2014. A specific focus is put on the relation between Benin and Nigeria. Five products were identified namely maize, palm oil, cassava (gari), fish and chili. The activities of this first year of implementation of the project focused on 3 main aspects: - Learning more about the Nigerian market: buyers' requirements as far as the different products are concerned (volume demanded, quality, delivery frequency,					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Increase in food (i.e. anything that is produced for human consumption) produced that can be attributed to Dutch programme (tonnes/year)*	tbd	tbd	0	0	0	IFDC Consortium (programme start 12/2013)
Indicator 2: Number of local communities supported in linking production to markets through Dutch programme.	tbd	300 (2017)	0	0	28 out of 50 foreseen for 2014	IFDC Consortium (programme start 12/2013)
Indicator 3: Number of farmers involved in this increased food production through Dutch programme (cumulative)	tbd	35,000 (2017)	0	0	752 out of 1000 foreseen (male: 271; female: 481)	IFDC Consortium (programme start 12/2013)
Indicator 4: Disclosure of production areas through improved feeder roads, # km rural roads maintained (regular maintenance : period maintenance). Jointly financed	6191 : 534 (2012)	30,500 : 2730 (2016)	6191 : 534	12,484 : 1230	18,030 : 1950	GoB (MTPT) Cumulative

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production				
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?	The areas of land (tenure, fertility), water, energy and labour do not receive appropriate attention in the agricultural policy, which is mainly structured around different products (filieres). These areas are therefore poorly monitored. The Embassy's programme is addressing land issues (access to land), but in this phase mainly at the institutional level. Capacity on these issues is very scant, e.g. with only one agent working on land policy and legislation in the entire ministry of agriculture. Quite some progress was made on land governance following a partnership between the MCA and The Netherlands, following up on progress made during the MCA-Compact that ended in 2011. No new Rural Land Plans (for land registration) were established anywhere in Benin in 2014, and it is expected that new Rural Land Plans will be conducted from 2016 onwards. It is noticed that the previous land titling performed had no effective institutional "tutor". Because of that situation, there was a lack of monitoring so that some of them had faced problems: non issuing of certificates, land register not up-to-dated, etc. So the decision is to improve the legal framework first.				

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1 : Efficient use of land as measured by % of land surface restored for agricultural production	11.9 (2011)	n/a	nd	nd	nd	GoB
Indicator 2 : Number of Rural Land Use Plans completed (in cumulative terms)	294 (2011)	n/a	305	402	402	GoB/Donor group
Indicator 3: Share of female owned land (%)	14.2 (2010)	n/a	no new data	no new data	no new data	EMICOV 2010
Indicator...						

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Results are expected from interventions at communal level. The market development programme started by the end of 2013. The land right & titling programme is currently focusing on institution building in view of setting op a National Land Programme in the medium term (2015 and onwards). The VNG-INternational intervention to increase land titling at the municipal level started on 01-01-2015, with land registration taking off in 2016.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1 : # community-based value chains (food crops) improved in marginal areas in districts supported by Dutch intervention (# of Agro-business clusters; head count)	tbd	100	n/a	0	20	IFDC Consortium
Indicator 2: Number of Rural Land Use Plans established with supported from Dutch intervention	0 (2012)	40 (2018)	0	0	0	VNG International (start 2015)
Indicator 3: % women involved in Rural land Use Plans.	30% (2008/10)	30%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Programme not yet in place
Indicator 4: % women producers/traders involved under community approach in districts supported by Dutch intervention	tbd	40%	n/a	n/a	64%	IFDC Consortium

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The market development programme (IFDC led) went into full swing by establishing the relationships between the local public and private value-chain actors. On the demand side, significant progress was made to mobilise Nigerian traders. The structuring of supply on the side of Benin and the transaction costs incurred from producer to (crossborder) processor are major challenges. This also includes the lack of crossborder financial infrastructure between Benin and Nigeria. The land governance institutional support programme was set up and launched in December 2013 was successful in redynamising the network of land governance actors in view of strengthening the institutional environment in view of getting a National Land programme in place by 2015. The legal framework was completed by end-2014, paving the way for the National Land Agency to take off in 2015. At the local level, a VNG-International led consortium will pursue the work on land governance and (rural) land titling. This activity will start on 01 January 2015, and will collaborate with the German activities in North-Benin and the French-funded activity in Central Benin, all of which are expected to start in 2015 in order to increase over land registration.
Implications for planning:	The market development and Rural Road programme are executed according to plan, the latter with a slight delay due to the transition from Phase I to Phase II. The Netherlands has taken over the role of sector lead on behalf of the development partners for rural infrastructure. The land programme has successfully been restructured to address the weakness of the institutional environment by separating the national reforms from the local land governance activities. The Netherlands remained sector lead on behalf of the development partners for land issues in 2014.

Result Area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?	The Embassy acted as main sponsor of the Global Analysis of Food Security and Vulnerability 2013, executed by the Government of Benin and the World Food programme. The survey extended over 15,000 households throughout all municipalities and all levels of society, and is by all standards the most representative study on issues related to food security for now. Based on the survey, 23% of the households were found to be at an inadequate level of food security, of which 5% at a poor level and 18% vulnerable level). Access to food has a strong seasonal dimension, with periods of relative abundance altered by periods of shortage. The survey was executed during the start of the lean period. Furthermore, it was shown that households that live primarily of agriculture are most vulnerable, compared to households that have other sources of revenue. In terms of geography, food insecurity is spread throughout the country, with traditional pockets in the South-West, North-West and Central municipalities. The full report is available on: http://www.wfp.org/countries/benin. The lack of progress is mainly due to the deterioration of rural household income resulting from several reasons: bad rainfall repartition, limited access to fertilizer, etc. Another reasons are seasonal variation in foodstuff access, unbalanced diet consumption due to ignorance, etc. As solution, the government set up a National Council of Food and Nutrition which launched a program with World Bank support

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: % of children suffering from general malnutrition (MDG 1.2.4)	18.4 (MDG 2010)	14.6 (MDG 2015)	21.3	no new data	18	MDG Report 2010; EDS 2011-12; MDG report 2015
Indicator 2: % of households with access to a sufficiently diversified diet	88 (2008)	n/a	87 (2012)	77 (2013)	77 (2013)	AGVSA 2008/ EMICOV 2012 / AGVSA 2013
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Results have been achieved within the rural road programme (high intensity labour approach), which 29% of units executed by women, creating cash-in-hand revenue at household level. Using this type of method is in line with the conclusion that households are most vulnerable when they depend on agriculture as a sole source of income. The rural road programme provides labour during the dry season, even though timing of the construction works still needs to be approved (to avoid construction works to take place during the period of yield, when unskilled labour is needed in the field). The number of temporary jobs created in 2014 is about 368,018 ie 83,506 for women (about 23%) and 284,512 for men. The Hunger Project Benin (which receives an annual contribution from the Embassy) has structured interventions in food insecure areas. Its focus is initially on nutrition, and the Embassy support which started in 2013 is expected to deepen the strategy to strengthen the link between nutrition, food storage (in particular of protein rich crops) and food production. However, The Hunger Project is a multi-site but localised initiative and its impact on overall malnutrition statistics should not be overestimated.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Level disposable revenue of producers / traders in communities benefitting from Dutch programme (male:female)	0	30% (revenue increase)	n/a	n/a	nd	IFDC Consortium / SNV Agro-business center
Indicator 2: Number of temporary jobs created through 'cash for work' approach (male: female) (cumulative)	0 (2011)	3,000,000 : 1,500,000 (2016)	294,679 : 156,376	910,000 : 380,000	data 2014 not yet available	GoB (MTPT)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Rural Road programme transitioned from Phase I to Phase II and delivered on its expected outcomes with some minor delays. The Netherlands has replaced Danida as leading donor and sector lead. The rural road activities are implemented in dry season, at a moment where there's no job opportunity for vulnerable groups. An impact survey showed that more than 80% of the mentioned groups invest their income they get from rural road work in food buying, school fees paying and in health, thus in basic needs. It is a proof that, while improving access to villages, the program is of important help for vulnerable groups. Activities by the IFDC Consortium on market development took off as planned and The Hunger Project Benin implemented its strategic plan in accordance with the 4-year core funding arrangement in support of nutrition security through the epicenter approach.
Implications for planning:	Programme on track. No implications for planning.

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?	Value of exports and imports are acceptable measures for the functioning of some markets. However, most food crops are largely traded on domestic markets, often in the informal sector. Transborder trade is almost exclusively run through the informal sector, with a majority share of re-export to Nigeria and Niger.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Volume of food production traded (in tonnes)	no data	n/a	no data	no data	no data	
Indicator 2 : Value of food produce traded (import + export + re-export in mln EUR)	531	n/a	653	699	no new data	BCEAO
Indicator 3: Value of total export and import of food products* (export : import) (in mln EUR)	27 : 154 (2011)	n/a	42 : 228	55 : 233	no new data	BCEAO
Indicator...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Market development project contract was signed by end of 2013, and it really took off by the first semester 2014. 2014 rather allowed to better understand the functioning of five value chains in the Benin side (supply side), the requirements in terms of quantity and quality for each product in Nigeria and the functioning of the market in Nigeria (demand side). Chain actors in Benin are gradually getting organised against the backfrop of a far more advanced Nigerian demand. In 2014, preparations for commercial contracting were made (first formal product delivery in 2015). The five products concerned are: palm oil, maize, cassava, fish and pepper. Note : The baseline data is zero (indicator 3 & 4). In fact, before the project those groups are not used to gather their production and organize themselves for better selling condition and price. As it is said earlier, the trade was informal and there is no statistic keeping.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : # local food value chains developed under Dutch programme	0 (2013)	> 9 (2017)	n/a	0	5	IFDC Consortium / SNV
Indicator 2: # of actors included in value chains developed by Dutch programme	0 (2013)	35,000 (2017)	n/a	0	752	IFDC Consortium / SNV
Indicator 3: Volume of food production traded by communities benefitting from Dutch support (in tonnes)	0	Increase of 30% (2017)	n/a	0	0	IFDC Consortium / SNV
Indicator 4: Value of food production traded by communities benefitting from Dutch support (in USD)	0	tbd	n/a	0	0	IFDC Consortium / SNV

More indicators

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?	Benin ranks low in the global Doing Business (174 out of 189, against 175 in the previous year). Improvements were recorded in the areas of 'Starting a Business' and 'Trading Across Borders', but overall the picture does not look attractive for private investment. Assertive government intervention in the cotton sector in 2012 and 2013 has reinforced this picture; the relation between government and the private sector is tense. Support to the land reform programme is expected to lead to improvements related to property issues, and this programme took off by end-2013 with first expected results in 2014.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Starting a business(rank)	2012	< 139	154	152	173	World Bank/Doing Business
Indicator 2: Registering Property (rank)	2012	125	130	135	163	World Bank/Doing Business
Indicator 3: Increased net FDI to Benin (in EUR : in % GDP)	153.2 : 2.9 (2011)	240 : 3.5	172.7 : 3.0	no data	no data	IMF (estimated).
Indicator 4: Number of Dutch companies active in Benin (head count)	2012	13	8	8	10	Embassy

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Dutch programme seeks to create visibility of the Benin business potential among the Dutch business community. An agency was contracted in the Netherlands to scout potentially interested companies, which received individual support through the Embassy. Partners like IFDC, The Hunger Project and Agri-ProFocus are also focused on attracting and supporting Dutch-Benin (agro)business potential, in close collaboration with the Embassy.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch companies attracted to Benin (cumulative)	0 (2012)	25	0	7	10	Embassy
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch businesses which received support through the Embassy and Embassy partners (annual head count)	80 (2012)	120	80	100	80	Embassy (estimate)
Indicator ...						
Indicator...						

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The Embassy has increased its activities on private sector development since 2013 and throughout 2014. A number of instruments were put in place, including the Agro-business center by November 2013 (to provide business services to agro-businesses), the hiring of a temporary commercial officer to provide direct support to Dutch businesses, and to support Agri-Hub Benin to reach the smaller SME-segment. Important results were achieved with the Rural Road programme for which The Netherlands is the main donor, alongside the Road Fund and the General Budget. The Netherlands took over from Denmark for the period 2014-2016. Due to the transition, the 2014 works started slightly later than in 2013, and the works extended into the first half of 2015 (due to which some data could not be collected before the reporting deadline). The business environment in Benin remains challenging, and no leap-jump is expected in terms of Dutch interest and local private sector development. Rather, the blend of instruments (both Embassy funded and through DDE/RVO/CBI/PUM) is seen as a promising pathway ahead.
Implications for planning:	The basis of a regional approach to trade and food security is being rolled out in West-Africa, which has interesting potential for Benin (being a transit country for both Nigeria and Niger). Stronger joint programming between Embassy and The Hague (Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Affairs, RVO, CBI, etc.) could further increase the blending of instruments to cater for the need of private sector actors and business potential. Fish farming has been identified as an area of potential investments, in particular with a linkage to Nigeria. The initial scoping was executed in 2014, and the Embassy is gauging potential activities in this sector. The regional linkages, in particular between Benin and Nigeria, will continue to be strengthened in 2015. DGGF is not active yet in Benin but efforts are being made to promote it among Benin financial sector.

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Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Disclosure of production areas through improved feeder roads, # km rural roads maintained (regular maintenance : large maintenance).**xtra indicator...	0 (2011)	30,500 : 2730 (2016)	6191 : 534	12,484 : 1230	18,030 : 1950	GoB (MTPT) cumulative
Indicator 6: Number of Dutch agri-businesses which received support through the Embassy and Embassy partners (cumulative)	0 (2012)	15	0	3	5	Embassy + SNV
Indicator 7: Number of local agri-businesses supported with business services (annual headcount)	0 (2012)	100	0	10	50	Embassy + SNV
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 3

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Number of new Dutch companies started in a year in your programme area (cumulative)	0 (2012)	5	0	0		Embassy
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 3